Missouri Botanical Garden

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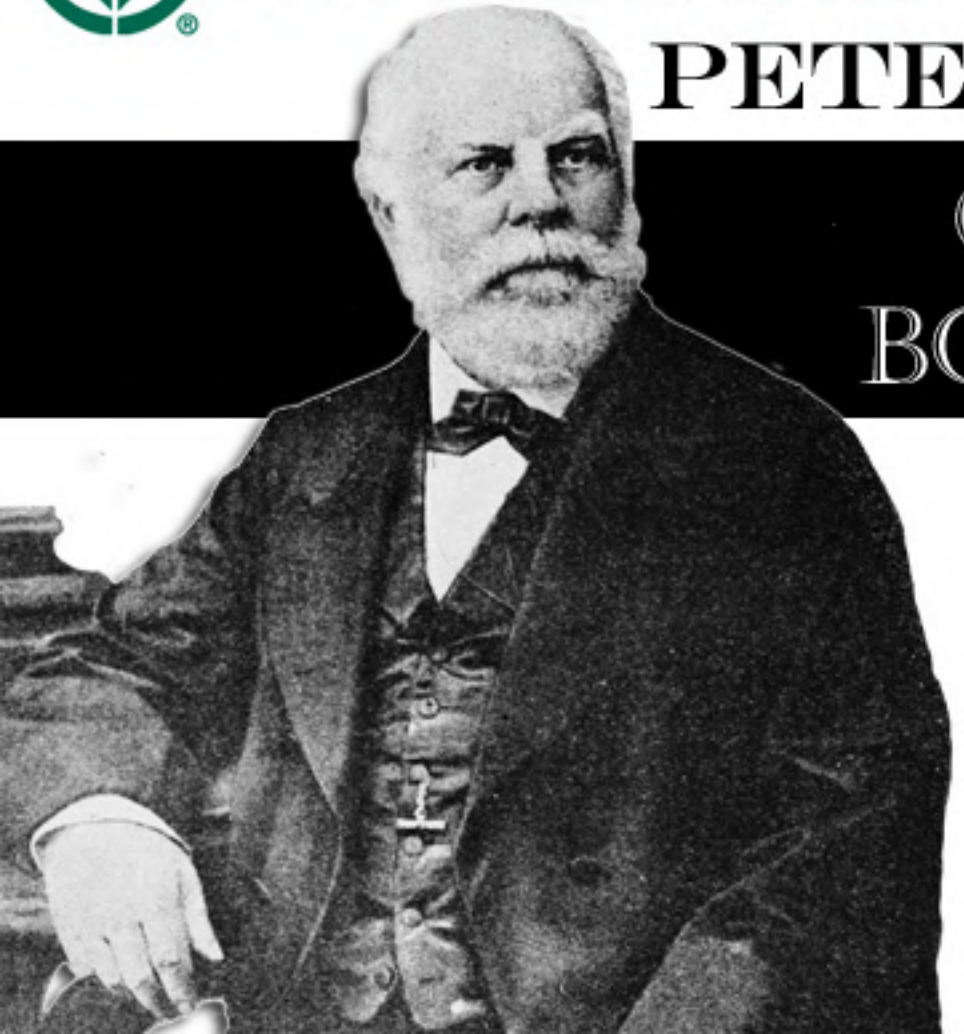

Pagination Note:
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Cuscuta Coryli

male ramoso

floribus pedunculatis subumbellatis
sub 4 partitis; tubo corollae cylindrico
calycis segmenta carinata aequante, et laciniis
limbi ovatis acutiusculis crenulatis
reflexas aequante; squamis
limbum subaequantibus; squamis
bifidis adpressis; stylis ovarium
stylopodio coronatum subaequantibus;
capsula depressa, medio circumscissa
corollae obtecta stylopodio
stylisque reflexis ornata.

β. stylosa stylis ovarium
cum stylopodio superantibus, exsertis. calycis segmentis
tubum corollae superantibus

In Coryla barrens west of St Louis
Aug & Sept. 1841 β. In Solidagines, ✕
Prairies opposite St. Louis 1841. —
on Helianthus Carduiformis & other Species and on Ceanothus Ovatus Virginianus (Gray & Sullivan

This Species is nearly
related to the foregoing, but
may be easily distinguished by
the proportion of stylopodium
the corolla & calyx,
and the stylopodium on the ovary.*

The Corolla is carnose or
rather cellulose
not membranaceous & finely
crenulate by irregular cells. The lobes always erect
and little incurved. — It appears to be
rarer than the other species
and grows more on dry ground. —

The variety β was discovered 1838
but the main species for four
only this fall, 1841, in different
places in the hazle thickets 2
miles west of St Louis.

* The stipules are smaller
than in any other of our Cuscutas,
and consist of one or two
teeth on each side of the
filament (where it adheres
to the tube), thereby
indicating the true nature
of those singular, certain

The variety β may be distinguished
by the longer exsert style, the
larger segments of the
calyx, which are a little
longer than the tube of
the corolla (in the main
species they are rather
shorter than the tube) and
the larger fruit.

Arabis Thaliana L

ramosa Lam

S. Zymbolum Celle d'Isolden Bor?

Sprtt, 892

R II, 366

Europ. omnis. Aff. med. Amerbor

et austr.?

Fr 1824

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Cusonia pulchella neuropetala

Cusonia pulchella
neuropetala

Caule ramoso, omnis umbelliformibus
glaberrimis, floribus pedunculatis
(majoribus) 5 partitis, tubo
corollae ~~angustato~~ ramipanniculato
calycis segmenta ovata lanceolata
~~acuta~~ ~~et~~ carnata et
~~subaequantia~~
lanceolis limbi ovatis acuminatis
crenulatis patentibus subaequante;
staminibus limbo paulo
brevioribus; squamis ovatis
fimbriatis, ramulis fructiferis
aequantibus; stylis
ovario stylopodio conoideo paulo
superantibus.

Texas, on rather wet Prairies
near Houston, on different
Companies, Lutins, Coldrop, Hellenthal, Nesbit
and on Myers's ranch, flowering in August
collected by F. L. Thurow, 1842

neuropetala
C. pulchella varies with larger and smaller flowers
with the calyx lobes more lanceolate
and as long and even a little
longer, ~~the tube of corolla~~
or more acute, though always
very acute, and shorter than
the tube of the corolla;
and with purple or with
yellow anthers.

It resembles the last species but is perfectly smooth
and has ~~flowers~~ the flowers which
are 2 or 3 times as large
disposed in a more compact
umbelliform cyme. The whole
plant is rather taller
but none of my specimens at least
climb higher than 12 or 18 inches.
The calyx lobes, at least the 2 outer ones

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are carinate much like C. ~~monta~~ Corylii
and all are very acute; the corolla
is white, apparently fleshy, the lobes
orenulate, shorter acuminate
than the two last species, composed
of small linears cells which
form a distinct middle nerve,
spreading, with somewhat incurved tips, ~~white~~;
~~Stigmas and anthers minutely~~
Stigmas & anthers minutely
also the anthers purplish brown
which ~~is much~~ together
with the ~~white~~ white colour
of the corolla gives this
species a very pretty appearance
~~therefore the name~~.

The stylopodia is larger in proportion to the ovary
than in most other species. ripe
capsule not seen but probably much proper
like that of C. vulgivaga.

Cuscuta neuropetala
β. littoralis
pauciflorae

Cuscuta neuropetala

2. Neuropetala

June 1843

cymis ~~racemiformibus~~, floribus majoribus, pedunculis
tubo corollae late campanulato, calycis
segmentis late ovatis acutiusculis
subcarinatis et laciniis limbi
erectis ovatis, abrupte acuminatis
crenulatis patentes subsequante
squamis tubum subaequantibus.

f.e

* stigmata also
purple and
anthers either purple
or yellow.

Sea shore of Galveston isld.
on Lycium carolinian, Borrichia etc. May
Von Schweinitz May Schweinitz

~~distinctive~~ Different from the inland form
by the much larger flowers more openly campanulate
expanding: the spring; by the hardly
carinate broader and not so acute segments
and the broad lobes of the corolla which are
very ~~very~~ nearly concealed nerved. *) - Still these characters
do not satisfy me as to the specific distinction of both

(vide

varieties, and I ~~feel obliged to~~ ~~thought rather~~ obliged to ~~keep to~~ unite them.

Both variety was collected by Mr Lindheimer on dry prairies near the Brazos in July 1843, growing mostly on Petalostemon multiflorum, but also on Liatris & even on Euphorbia. Rebollata!

This species ~~variety~~ has looser & smaller panicles & smaller flowers, and appendages in these respects to C. bicapitata; but the segments of the calyx are very acute, rather longer than the tube of the corolla; segments of corolla very acute or acuminate, and stamens only half their length.

This variety appears to unite C. ~~monopetala~~ bicapitata with C. monopetala; and it may be proper to unite them all under the name of ~~porphyrostigma~~ C. porphyrostigma. or C. texana, or C. ~~variabilis~~

Obs. Hispan.

1843

Fl. Ft.

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Convolvulus tenuifolius Lam.

Syn. III, 230

• Cuscuta hispidula

Cuscuta hispidula

Caule ramoso, ramis capsis pauciflonis
hispidulis s. subglabris floribus
longissime pedunculatis (parvis)
5 partitis tubo ovoideo campanulato —
x. turbinato, calycis ~~divisuris~~
segmentis ovatis acutiusculis duplo
superante; corollis luteis
longe exserte ovatis / brevibus / stamenibus linea duplo brevioribus
ovatis fimbriatis, introrsis, squamis
stylis ovarium stylopodio
coronatum sub
aequantibus; capsula
globosa, stylopodio cum stylis
coronata.

Texas, in dry and sandy
prairies west of Houston
on Cathance, Shanks's
Aster, Ambrosia, Coreopsis
and other low herbs, flowering
= April — May F. Lindheimer

This species is the lowest of all the American Cuscut.
and has together with verrucosa & pentagona the
smallest flowers; it grows on open prairies in dry
soil and in all these respects it takes in Texas
the place of the European C. Epithymum. Like this
it is less confined to a few species of plants
but appears to creep over every plant in its way
It is the only Cuscuta known to me with any
appearance of pubescence.

hispidly Stem 4–6 inches high, rather smooth or somewhat
pubescent with pellucid vesicular hairs, especially
very lax and few flowered
in the inflorescence. Pedicels many times longer
than the flowers. The calyx is pubescent in some
nearly smooth in other specimens; it is openly
nearly tubular, in flowering and assumes only after
flowering a more hemispherical shape.
Corolla campanulate with acuminate spreading
lobes; very white composed of small linear cells
which are contracted in the middle so as to appear,
produce the appearance of a nerve. This as well

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Oenothera nocturna . Jacq. Spr II, 227

" striata Ledeb

Patria ?

H. B. Fr.

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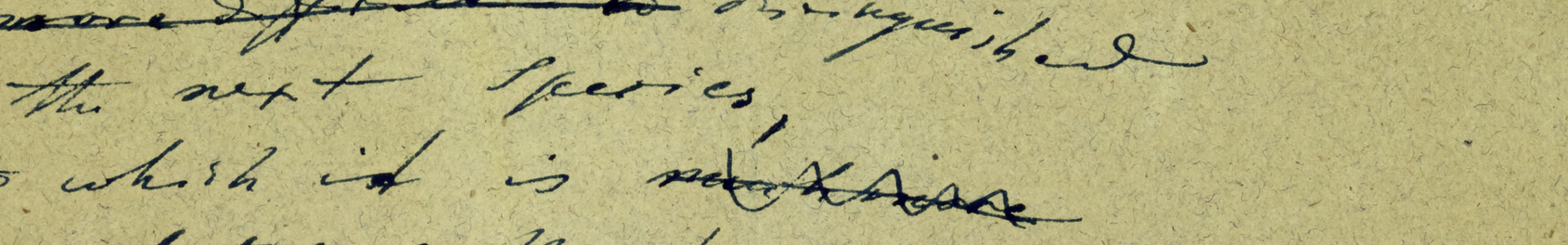
as the following species resemble
in the structure of the corolla
the more nother Cassia Coryli
and have the same crenulated
margin and the same white colour
which is not altered in
well dried specimens.

After flowering the tips of
the corolla ~~are incurved~~ incurved.
turn brown. The stigmas
are purplish brown nearly
black in the dried plant.

In the structure as well as in
the shape of the flowers and
the whole habit, this species
is widely different from C. vermosa
and only very incomplete specimens
could mislead me.
Really the only point of
resemblance is to be found
in the size of flowers, the
acuminate lobes of corolla
and the large scales in the tube.
~~This was difficult to~~ Distinguished
from the next species,
~~CAM~~ to which it is ~~nearest~~
~~closely related~~ by the shape
structure of Corolla, ~~closely related~~
it is to be distinguished by the loose, few flowered cyme
the pubescence, of the very long peduncles, and of the calyx, the much
the shape and proportion of the
calyx lobes; the ~~smaller flowers~~



Amer. Bor.

A. Saltzmann

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5743.

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